

BEDFORD GAZETTE

VOLUME 118, No. 26.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1923

ESTABLISHED 1805

PERSONAL NOTES

Basket ball game tonight at the Armory. Stoyestown vs Legionaires. H. W. Corle, of Cessna, spent Sunday in Bedford.

Thomas McCabe, of Defiance, visited friends in Bedford Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Reiley are the proud parents of a young son.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Walter Feight, a baby girl.

Miss Helen Will, of Cumberland, spent Sunday with home folks.

Don't forget the basket ball game tonight. Stoyestown vs Legionaires.

Miss Lydia Gries, of Huntington, is visiting her mother over Sunday.

Miss Emma Gries, of Huntington, is visiting her mother for a few days. Mr. Frank Lessig, of Philadelphia, spent several days with his wife here.

Alvin Irvine, of Mercersburg Academy, is spending several days at home.

G. W. Benna, of Mann's Choice, was numbered among the Bedford visitors Saturday.

Levi H. Whetstone, of Lutzville, was transacting business in town Saturday.

Master Garland Rice, of Cumberland, spent several days with relatives and friends in Bedford.

Mr. Dorsey Line and Harper Pepple have accepted a position in the Westinghouse at Pittsburgh.

W. F. Schell, of Schellsburg, was transacting business in town Saturday.

Master Harold Barkman, of Johnstown, was visiting relatives and friends in Bedford last Sunday.

The community is thoroughly infested with measles and a few cases of mumps.

Mr. Grover Miller, of Schellsburg, was transacting business in Bedford Saturday.

Clyde B. Acker, of Claysburg, Route 1, was a pleasant caller to our office Monday.

Mr. Samuel Hensberger of Route 5, Bedford, was transacting business in town Tuesday.

Mr. Lawrence Brink, of Uniontown, visited friends in Bedford Sunday.

The biggest basket ball game of the season will be played tonight at the Armory at 8 o'clock. Stoyestown vs Legionaires.

Mrs. Gries, and son Thomas, of South Main street, are going to move to State College the first of April.

EASTER CANTATA

BIGGEST GAME OF SEASON TO-NIGHT

Tonight at the Armory, promptly at 8 o'clock, the referee's whistle will blow to start, what is expected to be the fastest and biggest basket ball game of the season. Our old rival, Stoyestown, will be the attraction. They have won both games from the Legionaires this year, and will come down prepared to make it a clean sweep for the season.

The Legionaires will present the strongest and fastest team that has ever been on the local floor. The management has a big surprise in store for those who attend this game and promises them the opportunity of seeing in action several of the fastest players in the game today. This is a rare opportunity for the fans of Bedford.

The game will start promptly at 8 o'clock in order that some of those who wish to attend a banquet at 9 o'clock, will have ample time to do so.

Turn out and root for Bedford.

W. C. T. U.

The W. C. T. U. monthly meeting was held at "The Inn" on March 15. (Mrs. J. W. Galbreath, hostess) and was one of remarkable interest.

The attendance was especially large.

Following the devotional exercises action was taken on the observance of the Week of Prayer from April 8 to 15 for Better Sabbath Observance.

Wednesday, April 8th was the day chosen both in the homes and during the mid-week prayer services.

Profitable discussion relative to International Peace Effort and Law Enforcement plans resulted in placing our local union "four square on both issues and highly appreciative of the splendid work being done by our Representatives in the Senate and House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, as also local officers upholding the law.

At the April meeting (date to be named later) a timely playlet entitled "My Place, Your Place, Any Place" will be presented by the local Union which no member will want to miss.

Notes from the Temperance field at large were read by members and also the monthly study on Community Capitol. Refreshments served concluded a most enjoyable evening.

THE PASSING OF ELDER DANIEL MORGART VAN HORN

On the evening of Palm Sunday March 25th, at 8:30 o'clock the choir of St. John's Reformed Church, assisted by their friends, will render Maundier's beautiful cantata, Penitence, Pardon and Peace. Because of its exceptional merit this cantata is sung each year in many of the largest churches of the country. We believe this to be the first time it has ever been sung in Bedford. The hour has been set as 8:30 in order that lovers of good music may have an opportunity to attend their own church and yet hear the cantata.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

By the Pennsylvania Weekly Newspaper Association in Convention at Harrisburg Feb. 14, 1923 Protesting Against Growing Practice of Soliciting Free Publicity and insisting Upon Proper Remuneration for All Services.

The resolution adopted by the Pennsylvania Weekly Newspaper Association at its convention Feb 14, 1923, relating to seekers of free publicity, is herewith given:

Whereas, The constantly increasing number of requests, even veiled demands, for gratuitous use of news paper space, at our expense, has become so insistent, insolent and burdensome that it calls for the united protest of the newspaper publishers of our State and the United States; and

Whereas, The even increasing overhead expense entailed in the publishing and printing of all our newspapers now threatens the economic structure of our business therefore, be it

Resolved, That, we are justified in expressing a vigorous protest against the growing practice of soliciting free publicity from any pretext; and that we insist upon proper and just remuneration for the services of our employees and ourselves by all those seeking free publicity at our expense; further

It is the sense of this organization that all newspaper publishers diligently and firmly insist upon proper remuneration for all services and persistently endeavor to discourage such practice by refusing any and all free propaganda issued by various firms, corporations, public service companies, etc.

That we encourage all exchange of passes or tickets for any event for which an admission is charged.

That we limit the amount of free matter given to churches, lodges etc., strictly to the news value of the occasion.

FRIEND'S COVE REFORMED CHARGE

Rev. R. R. Jones, Pastor Rainsburg: Sunday school at 9:30 church service 10:30 (Communion) Preparatory service Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

Trinity: Sunday school at 1:30 and church service at 2:30 P. M.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

Melvin Christopher Manley, of Defiance and Amelia Theima Foster of Six Mile Run, R. F. D.

Caradog McKinley Williams, of Defiance, and Eva Irene Woerner of Broad Top.

J. Ralph Over, of Waterside and Elizabeth Arville King, of South Woodbury township.

George Edgar Eichelberger and Etta Oneal, both of Langdonale.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE REFORMED CHARGE

Rev. John A. Berger, Pastor Trinity, Osterburg: Sunday school 9:15 A. M. Preaching Service 10:15 A. M. Topic "Duty of Self Interest".

St. Paul's, Imler: Sunday school 1 P. M. Preaching Service 2 P. M. Missionary 7:30 P. M.

As to One's Needs.

Have your needs on hand when you need them, and be sure to see that they are what you need before you need them.

FRIEND'S COVE REFORMED CHARGE

Rev. R. R. Jones, Pastor Rainsburg: Sunday school at 9:30 church service 10:30 (Communion) Preparatory service Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

Trinity: Sunday school at 1:30 and church service at 2:30 P. M.

MESSIAH, SMITH'S CROSSING

G. H. Middleworth, Pastor Sunday school at 9:30 P. M. Holy Communion at 10:30 A. M.

MESSIAH, SMITH'S CROSSING

G. H. Middleworth, Pastor Sunday school at 1 P. M. Holy Communion at 2 P. M.

Beware Self-Depreciation.

By despising himself too much, a man comes to be worthy of his own contempt.—Amiel.

State Library

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

1923

AUTO SHOW

APRIL 4=5=6=7

BEDFORD, = KING MOTOR CO'S GARAGE

FEATURES

Exhibit Extraordinary of many fine cars in open, closed and sport models.

Concert each evening of show week by the BEDFORD BAND, Orchestra Concert each afternoon.

Accessory displays of all up-to-date Accessories & Supplies. Elaborate decoration & lighting effects.

THE SHOW WILL BE A HUMMER = THE CONCERTS WORTH THE ADMISSION

GRAND OPENING WEDNESDAY EVENING--4th

Open 12 M. Closes 10:30 P. M.

Admission 30 cts. including tax.

ALMSHOUSE REPORT

Annual Financial Statement of the Receipts and Expenditures of the Directors of the Poor and of the House of Employment of Bedford County and the Steward's Report, for the year ending December 31, 1922.

RECEIPTS

In Treasury Jan. 21, 1922

Requisition from County

Maintenance of Inmates

Sale of Stocks and Produce

Outdoor Checks returned

For burial of inmates

Total receipts

EXPENDITURES

Outside Expenses

Monthly clothing relief

Groceries, clothing, footwear, emergency cases and for school children

Medical aid, nursing, quarantine and emergency cases

Feeble minded children at Polk

Hospitals

Burial of Francis Jackson

Traveling expenses of paupers

Postage, stationery and phone

Publishing annual report

Traveling expenses of Directors

H. C. James, Solicitor, 1-2 salary

(apportioned)

William Brie, Treasurer, 1-2 salary

(apportioned)

Traveling expenses of Directors, Steward and Matron

Total Outside Expenses

Inside or Almshouse Expenses

Provisions and Supplies of Inmates

Grceries

Meat

Fuel

Light

Kitchen Utensils, soap dishes, brooms, household articles

Clothing and footwear

Dishes and materials to be made up

Furniture, bedding and linen

Domestic implements

Rehearsal services

Almshouse automobile expense

Wages of domestics, nurses, firemen

Total Provisions and Supplies

FARM EXPENSES

Feed

Stock

Veterinary and medicine

Farm Tractor, Chop Mill and Gang

Plows

Hardware and machine parts

Lime and phosphates

Seeds, trees, shrubs and plants

Thatching and helpings

Blacksmithing

Fence

Gasoline and oil

Wages of farmer and laborers

Total farm expenses

REPAIRS

Lumber, cement, paint, etc

Carpentering, painting, labor

Plumbing and materials

Total repairs

SALARIES

J. R. Ritchey, Steward

Mrs. J. R. Ritchey, Matron

Dr. H. B. Strock, Physician

S. S. Baker, Director 1-2 salary

(apportioned)

G. A. Hilegass, Director, 1-2 salary

(apportioned)

S. F. Campbell, Director, 1-2 salary

(apportioned)

H. C. James, Solicitor, 1-2 salary (apportioned)

William Brie, Treasurer, 1-2 salary (apportioned)

Total Salaries

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

Messages and phones

Postage, stationery, office supplies

Total MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

Newspapers and Periodicals

Fire and Compensation Insurance

Fire extinguishers

Total Miscellaneous exp.

Total Receipts

Total Expenditures

1. Outside expenses

2. For Almshouse

Expenditures for all purposes

Bal. in hands of Treasurer Dec. 31,

5,063.10

TOTAL EXPENDITURES

Total expenditures for all purposes

Received from sale stock, produce, maintenance and from sources other than taxes

Actual net cost for all purposes to taxpayers

Amount of taxes not expended, on hand for 1923

5,963.19

Number of days support furnished to inmates and vagrants

Average daily number supported

53

Average cost per day per person supported, including provisions, clothing, fuel, light, medicines, salaries, wages, shop, rent and farm expenses, furniture, rent to buildings, insurance, office expenses and ordinary current expenses

and upkeep

Number of families relieved by outdoor help

184

Number of children belonging to these families

361

Number of insane in hospitals

73

Feeble-minded children at Polk

Children placed out in family homes

34

Samuel S. Baker,

George A. Hilegass,

Samuel F. Campbell,

Directors of the Poor

Attest:

H. C. James,

Solicitor

Steward's Report for year ending December 31, 1922.

Produce from Farm

617 bu. wheat, 2376 bu. ear corn, 482 bu.

oats, 13 1/2 bu. clover seed, 4 bu. timothy

seed, 5 bu. soy beans, 502 bu. potatoes, 7

bu. sweet potatoes, 119 bu. winter apples,

10 bu. pears, 11 barrels cider, 42 tons hay,

1467 tons corn fodder, 8292 lbs. pork raised

and killed, 1296 lbs. beef raised and killed,

526 lbs. poultry raised and killed.

Live Stock on Farm

4 horses, 9 milk cows, 1 heifers, 3 steers,

2 calves, 1 registered Holstein bull, 1 registered Durac boar, 1 registered Durac sow,

1 broad sow, 31 sheep; poultry, 210

chickens and ducks.

Garden Produce

15 bu. tomatoes, 52 bu. onions, 22 bu.

cucumbers, 21 bu. beets, 36 bu. parsnips,

16 bu. carrots, 20 bu. radishes, 96 qts. dried

sweet corn, 140 heads cabbage, 14 hds.

celeriac, 240 bunches, miscellaneous

garden produce.

Canned Goods, Etc.

266 24 oz. apple butter, 14 gal. jelly, 40 cans

apple syrup, 60 lbs. honey, 410 qts. tomato

juice, 36 qts. peaches, 30 qts. pickles, 21 qts.

chow chow.

Clothing and Bedding, made

50 bed sheets, 21 haps, 173 sheets, 100 pillow

slips, 100 towels, 15 aprons, 34 pocket

handkerchiefs, 38 washers, 28 wash cloths, 26 chid

ren's drawers, 22 pairs window curtains, 37

child's cushions, 22 dresser scarfs, 10 table

cloths, 24 napkins.

Stock and Produce sold

2 cows, 1 heifer, 1 bull, 11 sheep, half bu.

clover seed, 6 1/2 bu. turnips, 12 bu.

onions, 12 bu. beans, 50 bu. potatoes,

1200 lbs. hay.

Census of Almshouse

Inmates Jan. 1, 1922, 30 men, 28 women, 2

children, Total

Admitted during year, 7 men, 10 women, 12

children, Total

Total inmates, 89. Discharged and died

remaining December 31, 1922, 48. Average

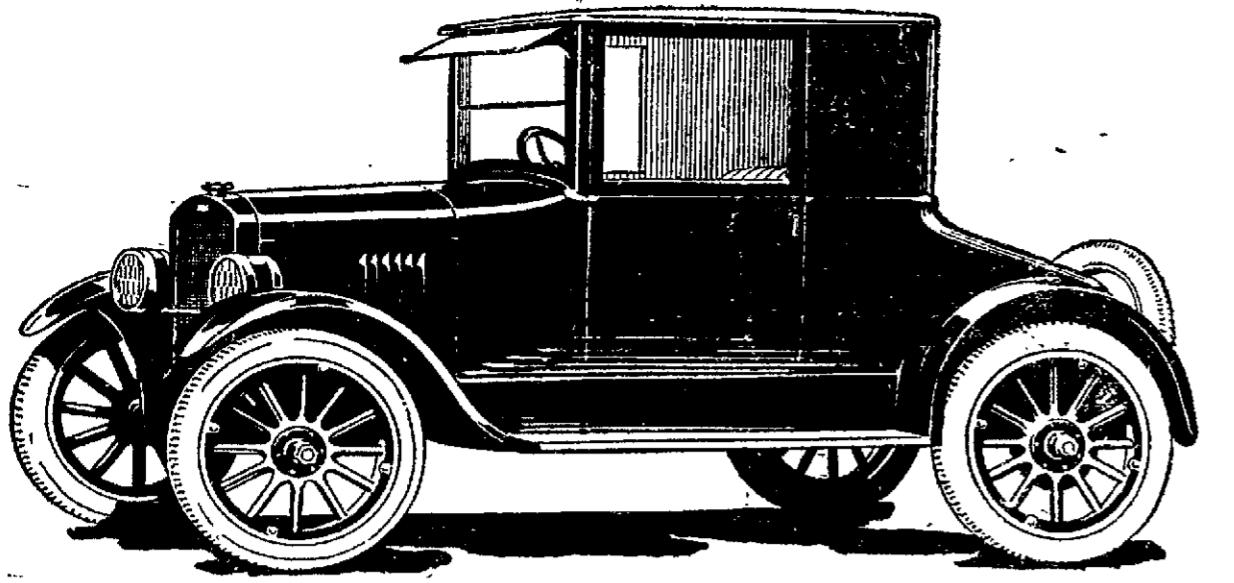
number maintained during year 53.

Tramps relieved: meals given 109, lodgings

122.

Deaths during year: Elizabeth Robinson,

Wigfield, James Dunning, Jennie Trout-



The Gray Challenges the World To Beat This Record!

33.8 Miles per Gallon of Gasoline for 4819 Miles
San Francisco to New York

A stock Gray touring car has just run from San Francisco to New York on 142.5 gallons of gas—an average of 33.8 miles per gallon for 4819 miles.

Under the direction of the American Automobile Association, it crossed the continent to prove that the Gray gets most from a gallon.

No other car has ever approached this achievement. It stamps the Gray as the wonder car of the industry.

Yet the Gray that set this sensational record is strictly a stock car. It was selected at random from the factory yard by the representative of the American Automobile Association. He rode in it all the way. He measured each gallon of gasoline, he locked the tank, he carried the key himself. He checked the mileage with scientific accuracy. Every minute of twenty-six days on the road, he made this car prove what it can do. Therefore the Gray stands today unquestionably the most economical stock car ever manufactured. It has won official sanction upon its sensational mileage claims. It has stood the test. It has performed the feat no other car ever accomplished.

Thus the Gray proves the worth to you of fine engineering striving for light weight coupled with high efficiency. It proves that it can give you, day by day, more miles from a gallon of gasoline than any other car ever built. See the remarkable Gray. Ride today in this world's record car.

This record was made for you and all the world to shoot at.

The Car

The Gray Economy Test Car was strictly a stock car with the regular Gray specifications.

MOTOR—Gray, 4-cylinder, 3.5-8 by 4 20-25 H.P.

TRANSMISSION—Sliding gear, three speeds forward, one reverse. Center control, straight line drive.

AXLES—Timken, front and rear.

STARTING AND LIGHTING—Westinghouse.

CLUTCH—10 in. in diameter, running in oil.

CARBURETOR—Sole.

STEERING GEAR—Worm and gear—adjustable.

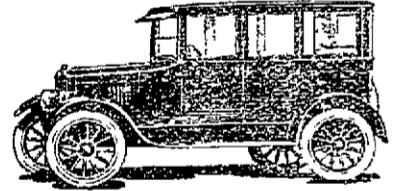
Drum headlights, foot accelerator.

Touring \$520
Coach \$785

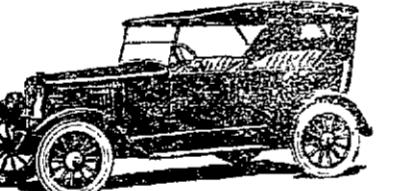
Roadster \$490
Coupe \$685

F. O. B. Detroit

Gray Motor Corporation, Detroit, Michigan



\$785 F. O. B.



\$520 F. O. B.

Fletcher & Morris Auto Co.

Distributors for Bedford & Fulton Counties

CLEARVILLE, PENNA.



Wheats Differ In Quality Only

Selected, Tested, Red Wheat Rich in food value
is used in milling

**WILD ROSE FLOUR
GOOD QUALITY TELLS**

Manufactured & Distributed by
**GRIFFITH GRAIN & COAL CO.
OSTERBURG, PENNA.**

**After
Every
Meal**

WRIGLEY'S

**and give your
stomach a lift.**
Provides "the bit of
sweet" in beneficial
form.
Helps to cleanse
the teeth and keep
them healthy.

CHICHESTER'S PILLS
The DIAMOND BRAND,
Extra Large Diamond
Chichesters. Diamond
Pills in Red and Gold metallic
Tins sealed with Blue Ribbon
Take a tablet after meals
Strengthens, Aids for CHILDREN, TEETH,
DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, RED
PILLS, GOLD PILLS, CHICESTERS.
Pills, Tablets, Salts. Always Reliable
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

PENNSYLVANIA STATE ITEMS

Uniontown.—Twice Rev. Herman H. Will, pastor of St. Paul's Lutheran church here, was foreman of juries which returned second-degree murder verdicts.

Altoona.—A drive for \$50,000 for the purchase of a site and the erection of an American Legion house here will be started April 2.

Hazleton.—Immediate resumption of the plant of the Hazleton Brick company has been ordered to meet calls for more than 1,000,000 bricks for new hotels and bank buildings here.

Pittsburgh.—George Sims and John Wiley, truck drivers, were held on a charge of manslaughter by a coroner's jury. Their machines figured in killing Mrs. Marie Wotter and her grandson, John Wotter, on February 8. Sims testified that his brakes needed adjustment. Wiley admitted that he was not familiar with traffic regulations.

Wilkes-Barre.—Recently appointed receiver for the Lion Brewing company, Attorney John S. Lopatto petitioned the court for permission to destroy several vats of beer, some of it not deacoholized. Judge Fuller made an order directing the receiver to publicly destroy the liquor in the presence of prohibition officers or an officer of the internal revenue bureau, and then make a report to the court. The beer will be emptied into the sewers near the brewing plant.

Sunbury.—Falling downstairs at her daughter's home here, Mrs. Catherine Albright suffered a broken ankle.

Wilkes-Barre.—John Welles Hollenback, Wyoming valley's wealthiest man, celebrated his 96 birthday anniversary.

Scranton.—Philip Searzasa, of Carbondale, was shot to death at the Mayfield yard of the Ontario and Western Railroad. County detectives rushed to the scene with state police and arrested three men. It is reported there was a fight between strikebreakers and other employees. The dead man was not a strikebreaker.

Pittston.—A coroner's jury placed responsibility for the death of Peter Dominic and his children, Lucy and Louis, upon the People's Light company. The three died from the effects of illuminating gas escaping from a main in front of their home in Pittston township about a month ago.

Though the jury placed the responsibility for the tragedy on the company, it failed to offer any recommendations to the district attorney's office to prosecute.

Mercer.—The state commissioner of public welfare notified officials of the Cottage State Hospital that it no longer is a beneficiary, it became known. Trustees were given permission to dispose of the property. The hospital was opened in 1890 as a miners' institution. It has outgrown its usefulness in that respect, and efforts to have it taken over by the state for charity purposes failed.

Pittsburgh.—An unidentified negro was killed by a policeman in the Hill district when he failed to halt at the officer's command. The policeman was questioning the negro when the man dropped a handbag and fled. The officer fired into the air, and, when the negro failed to halt, brought him down with another bullet.

Scranton.—Federal Judge C. B. Witmer ordered an investigation of a statement made in open court here by Attorney Fred Mervine, of Stroudsburg, that a bootlegger is being protected by borough, state and federal authorities at Stroudsburg and that other bootleggers encroaching on his territory are quickly arrested. Mervine made the assertion while defending Joseph Sanfralo and Alex Lucas, both of Bethlehem, charged with transporting liquor illegally. Judge Witmer deferred action on the charges against the men, pending the investigation of Mervine's statement.

Pittsburgh.—While inspecting the ruins of a fire in the retail market section the police found four barrels of whisky and two stills. The liquor was confiscated and federal prohibition agents notified of the find.

Lansford.—John Claudius, of Tamaqua, was instantly killed, Paul Ripka fatally injured, and Paul Rushnock and Andrew P. Walf severely injured by a gas explosion in the Greenwood colliery of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation company. The men were using safety lamps. The cause of the explosion has not yet been determined.

Scranton.—Patrick J. O'Boyle, an official of the Scranton Coal company and a former street commissioner, died from complications following ptomaine poisoning.

Harrisburg.—Governor Pinchot issued a respite for Christopher Murrao, of Philadelphia, staying electrocuted from the week beginning Monday, March 19, until the week beginning Monday, May 7.

Hazleton.—All but eight of the 265 teachers here have applied for re-election.

Punxsutawney.—Two-year-old Rosemarie Chapell died at a hospital here a few hours after she swallowed some medicine which contained poison.

Pittsburgh.—Five thousand dollars' worth of jewelry was taken by a burglar from a show window of the Kappel Jewelry company.

Gilberton.—Alexander Koltic, of this place, was sent to jail for one year by Judge Bechtel for stealing \$50.

York.—Pupils of the seven high schools of York county will participate in an essay contest conducted by Yorktown Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Pottstown.—Pneumonia resulting from cases of measles caused the death of two children of Herman Conklin.

Auburn.—Due to spreading rails 19 loaded coal cars of a long train were wrecked on the main line of the Reading railway near here.

Watson town.—At a special election held here, the \$50,000 bond issue for a new high school passed by a vote of more than 8 to 1.

Altoona.—The position of superintendent of buildings and grounds has been created by the school board.

Ligonier.—Emory Smith, 35 years old, was seriously burned in an automobile explosion while he was working about the gas tank of his car.

Pittsburgh.—The Allegheny county engineers have sent to the war department at Washington, plans for raising two Allegheny river bridges here, it was announced. This was the first actual step taken to raise the bridges as ordered by the war department during the Wilson administration. The plans call for raising the Seventh and Ninth street bridges so that navigation would be uninterrupted the year round.

Pittsburgh.—A spark from a torch used by a structural worker caused a fire which, fanned by a 52-mile-an-hour gale, swept through the plant of the Federal Enameling and Stamping company, at McKee's Rocks, a suburb, leaped across an alleyway, destroying many small homes and seriously damaging the plant of the W. L. Singer Ice company. The ice plant caught fire when excessive heat caused the explosion of several ammonia tanks. Twenty-three girls, working in the enameling shops when the fire broke out were rescued by firemen. A check of employees after the fire was brought under control showed three girls missing, but authorities believed they would be located later. The loss was estimated at \$250,000.

Altoona.—Coal production in the central Pennsylvania field decreased from 82,885 cars in January to 69,287 cars last month, the Central Pennsylvania Coal Producers' Association reported. Insufficient car supplies and eastern road embargoes were given as the reason for the drop in production.

Harrisburg.—Philadelphia is the leading industrial city of the state, with Pittsburgh second, Braddock third, Bethlehem fourth, and Reading fifth, the bureau of statistics of the department of internal affairs announced, after a survey of industrial figures in 89 municipalities. Production valuation in railroad and electric street car repair shops as well as in purely industrial establishments is considered in the survey's valuation figures. Beaver in point of production valuation stands at the bottom of the list with \$659,900; Plymouth is next with \$1,521,400.

Meadville.—Raymond D. Kite, aged 4, son of Mr. and Mrs. Sibley Kite, was burned to death when fire destroyed their shack at the Alva Foust lumber camp, four miles west of Meadville. Two other children in the house at the time escaped in safety. The parents were absent at the time and it is thought the children set fire to their home with matches.

Pittsburgh.—An unidentified negro was killed by a policeman in the Hill district when he failed to halt at the officer's command. The policeman was questioning the negro when the man dropped a handbag and fled. The officer fired into the air, and, when the negro failed to halt, brought him down with another bullet.

Easton.—George Iterly, a tax collector of Bushkill township, Northampton county, has not accounted for the taxes he has collected for the past two years and the county solicitor was authorized by the county commissioners to take the necessary steps to collect the money. No reason for his failure to pay was given by the commissioners.

Altoona.—As a result of shrapnel

wound in the head and shell shock received in France, John Hanner, of this place, died in Columbus, O.

Chambersburg.—The commissioners and directors of the poor will establish a juvenile detention home here.

Williamsburg.—Falling from his train here, Otto V. Hoop, a Pennsylvania railroad brakeman, lost both legs and his right hand.

Untontown.—Using an electric signal cord as a rope, Mrs. Helen Butterbaugh, aged 25, wife of C. L. Butterbaugh, of Smithfield, hanged herself in the Untontown Hospital, where she was a patient. The signal wire had been detached and placed over the top of a door. A chair nearby indicated that Mrs. Butterbaugh had toppled it over as she stepped from it. Physicians who examined the body, after a nurse had discovered it, stated that Mrs. Butterbaugh died from strangulation and a broken neck.

Pittsburgh.—Attacks on women in the East End section, numbering five within the last two weeks, continue.

Miss Besse Skiles reported to the police that while en route home a man dragged her into an alleyway. Her screams attracted a number of pedestrians, who gave chase, but the assailant escaped. Miss Skiles is suffering from shock. Police are working on the theory that a drug crazed man is the assailant.

Beaver Meadow.—The mine of the Evans Coal company here was flooded by a rash of surface water following recent thaws.

Derry.—Cozino Travolta, a barber, was severely burned when he picked up a wire which carried 3600 volts.

Red Lion.—The Co-operative Trade and Labor Association here agreed to a scale of sixty cents an hour for carpenters and painters.

Berwick.—The plant of the American Car and Foundry company here has received an order for 50 refrigerator cars from the Great Northern Railway.

Describing it.

"What kind of a town is your neighboring hamlet of Smackover?" inquired a guest.

"Well, I'll tell you," returned the landlord of the tavern at Grudge. "It's the sort of place where if a citizen shines up his shoes and puts on a clean collar he is suspected of intending to sleep with some feller citizen's wife."

DEFERRED EXCUSE

By A. W. PEACH

(© by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

It was not a happy world to John Stuart. He was trying to get his own breakfast. His housekeeper had been suddenly called away, and he was at the expression has it, "on his own."

On his ascent from the cellar way he found the kitchen door had blown open, and wintry gusts of snow were cascading in. He closed the door and went about his labors, when an unmistakable "meow" warned him that he had a visitor. A scouting expedition revealed the visitor in his study, a kitten, decorated with a crimson ribbon. Evidently she had slipped in when the kitchen door blew open.

After some skillful stalking, which did not make his world any the happier, he cornered the kitten. He had reason to believe it belonged next door, so he decided to drop it over the fence. He performed this act with due ceremony and retreated to his breakfast. As he entered the kitchen his doorbell rang and he hastened through the bungalow.

"Nine o'clock and breakfast twenty miles away!" he groaned.

He opened the door and found himself facing a slight figure muffled in a fur coat.

"I wonder if you have seen my kitten?" a sweet voice queried.

"I just deposited a retine of the description over the backyard fence," he replied with some coldness as he noted the time of the year, the subject, and a breakfastless man.

"Oh, you did!" the sweet voice said with increasing chill. "I thank you! But, if I am not mistaken, I just saw the kitten back of you!"

He started to say "Impossible," but remarked that nothing seemed to be impossible that morning; and it certainly was probable that the kitten, dropped over the fence, had found some familiar hole and tagged him straight into the house again.

He looked around, exploded a mild expletive in his mind, snatched the kitten from under a davenport, suspended it by the nape of its neck and extended it to its mistress.

"Now, if that kitten should come again I'll have an excuse for going over, and perhaps I can make a better impression than I did this morning," he thought to himself.

He made his usual morning trip to the post office and returned by way of the street on which the pretty owner of the kitten lived. Her home was attractive, there was no doubt about that. He wondered if he could catch a glimpse of her.

The effort to do so was fatal. The deceptive snow sheltered an icy stretch made more icy by the sliding feet of schoolboys, and John cascaded down the walk in front of her house with more speed than grace.

Once more in his snug and comfortable study he set himself to work, but it was of little use. In front of the page he saw brown eyes so deep his glance could not fathom them; the curve of rosy cheeks and the hint of heavy coils of brown hair under the fur cap.

"I am gone—there's no doubt of it! Now, if that blasted kitten would only appear again," he commanded with himself. He even made to his disgrace, a number of trips to the kitchen door, but no kitten appeared.

The afternoon wore on to evening. He prepared and made way with a very satisfactory repast and was smoking a pleasing cigar when his heart jumped. At the kitchen door there sounded an unmistakable "Meow!" He rushed to the door and gathered to himself the kitten that was to be his furred excuse.

He donned the proper garb and started. He walked briskly until he came in front of her house. Then he paused, remembering. In the shadows he saw something dark, stretched across the walk where he had fallen. He dropped the kitten and bent over. It was the girl, unconscious from the force of her fall on the snow-covered, icy walk. He gathered her in his arms

BEDFORD GAZETTEVICTOR E. P. BARKMAN
Editor and Publisher

Regular subscription price per year \$2.00, payable in advance and \$2.50 if paid within the year.

All communications should be addressed to Gazette Publishing Co., Bedford, Pa.

The Gazette is the leading newspaper of Bedford County and its circulation is far ahead of any of its contemporaries. As an advertising medium it is one of the best in this part of the state.

Card of Thanks \$1.00, Resolutions of Respect, \$2.00 Obituary Poetry 5c per line. Memorial Poetry 5c per line.

Friday, March 23, 1923.

HARRISBURG LETTER

Harrisburg, March 21.—It is becoming increasingly apparent that before the Legislature adjourns finally, there will either be a new tax or an increase in the present levies, unless there is a fundamental change in the present plan for expenditures.

The budget which the Governor presented to the Legislature one week after he took office provided for appropriations of \$89,504,000 for the next two years; and by repealing certain old appropriations and lapsing others, the entire deficit, estimated at \$29,006,000 could be cleared up within two years.

Now, however, millions have been added to the original budget total.

First came the tangle in the amount needed for public schools, and the Governor admitted that \$18,500,000 or more, in excess of the amount named in the budget, would be needed for that purpose. Then, at the end of last week, the Governor agreed to approve the entire amount, \$6,423,000 for the Delaware River Bridge between Philadelphia and Camden, instead of the \$3,250,000 carried in the budget for that purpose.

These two items alone have added \$21,500,000 to the budget, making the total now \$111,000,000 instead of \$89,504,000. Two years ago, Governor Sproul approved \$116,000,000 in appropriations. This difference would eliminate the possibility of wiping out the deficit with revenues at their present total. Governor Pinchot, however, has gone on record too strongly in favor of wiping out the deficit at once and placing the State on a "pay-as-you-go" basis, to retrace his steps in this direction, and the only way out apparently, is to increase the revenues by adding to taxes.

Although the Governor, repeatedly declared against increase in taxation, he yielded ground on this stand last week, in announcing his willingness to approve the entire Delaware River Bridge appropriation, by saying he would do so "even if new taxes would be required."

The House Ways and Means Committee this week is considering ways and means of providing revenue, and among the new levies being considered is a three-mills manufacturing tax, an increase in gasoline tax by two or three cents a gallon, or an increase in motor license fees. It is said the tax will be on one or two things, not on a hundred "nuisance" items.

In agreeing to approve the entire appropriation for the Philadelphia-Camden bridge, the Governor for the second time used his whip hand on the "old guard" in the Legislature. In a letter to Senator William S. Vare, accredited leader of the Philadelphia organization in the Assembly and one of the staunchest of old organization men in either House, Pinchot said he could find a way to approve the full amount instead of the budget amount for the bridge, provided that the organization went along on his legislative program for reorganization and the budget. He explained that by the economies he could effect under his program, he could save enough to pay the full amount to the bridge, but the letter was a distinct notice to support him or expect no favors at his hand.

This move, which was considered "slick politics" here, is a close parallel to his announcement a month ago that he will not be able to consider distribution of patronage until he has worked his legislation through the session, another notice to the leaders to support him, or their followers will go jobless as far as the State payroll is concerned.

The administration completed the first lap of its legislative course of succeeding in having its prohibition enforcement bill, somewhat amended, pass the Senate 10 to 15. There was a hot debate, three hours long, before its passage. The bill is now in the House, but will not be voted upon this week.

The passage of the dry bill by the Senate marks one-sixth of the completion of the administration platform. The Governor has a trinity of reform measures, prohibition, reorganization, and finance, but the only one to get half way through the Legislature to date, is the dry bill.

The other administration bills are expected shortly. The last day for introduction of bills in the House is Wednesday of next week, and the Governor will probably send his bills to the House before that. The administration code, as the Governor calls his reorganization scheme, was scheduled to be introduced Monday, but was held because the Senate Commission on reorganization, appointed by former Governor Sproul, to study the State administration and recommend changes, will study the code this week, and try to co-ordinate with it, its own program for changes in the State government. Supplements to the enforcement bill, to avoid getting too much enforcement before the Legislature at once.

In addition to matters of taxation legislative committees this week are again considering the problem of school finance, and methods of dis-

tribution of State-aid to schools.

The Derrick bill, to prohibit any municipality from adopting daylight saving ordinance and to make observance of standard time mandatory, is scheduled for final passage in the Senate this week. A spirited public hearing was held on the bill last week, after which the committee reported it for action, minus the amendment to exempt Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Scranton from the bill. The amendments are expected to be offered again this week.

All bills for appropriations to hospitals and other charitable institutions have been held up, pending the administration's action on its plan to make one lump sum appropriation to the Department of Public Welfare, and permit the department to apportion the money among the institutions on the amount of free treatment rendered patients. An opinion has been asked of the Attorney General on the constitutionality of this plan, and although the opinion was ready several weeks ago, the Governor has kept it on his desk while he conferred with United States Senator George Wharton Pepper and other concerning the plan.

The delay in this matter has given rise to the rumor, which is current during each legislative session, that the Legislature, instead of adjourning when its work is cleaned up, may take a two week's recess, to give the Governor the constitutional ten days to approve or veto bills. Then, it is said, the organization plans to meet again, and pass such appropriation bills as the Governor may have voted, over the veto. Although such a move has been suggested each session, it has never been carried out.

Both houses have passed the Jones "filled milk" bill to prohibit the addition of any foreign fats or oils into milk or milk products. The bill was passed with amendments to permit the use of chocolate and cocoa oils, because of their similarity to butter fat. The bill is now in the hands of the Governor, and requires only his signature to become a law.

Another bill, which the House has passed and sent to the Senate, was the Behney bill, to permit owners of wet and swampy lands to construct drains across the property of others, after taking eminent domain procedure in courts and having a board of three viewers approve the plan.

The Hetrick amendment to the Canada thistle act, by which chicory and other weeds would have to be cut before going to seed, was passed by the House and sent to the Senate.

Do You Get Up Nights On Account of Bladder?

Dayton Man Reports Quick Relief From Bladder Trouble That Caused Him to Get Up 15 to 20 Times Nightly.

Mr. John Lumpkins, 7 Carrie St., says in his own home paper, the Dayton Herald: "For two years I had to get up 15 to 20 times each night. The scalding and pain was awful. After taking a few doses of Lithiated Buchu (Keller formula), the gravel came, until at least 25 pieces have passed. Some were as large as a bean. I am glad to have this way of telling my fellow sufferers about this great new remedy."

Lithiated Buchu (Keller formula) acts on the kidneys and bladder like Epsom Salts on the bowels. It cleans them out relieving the bladder of all abnormal deposits. The tablets cost 2c each. This price makes it possible to place in the formula several expensive drugs which are useful for relief. The formula is on the package. It is likely you have never taken anything similar. Try a few doses for backache, scalding, scanty or high-colored urine and frequent desire at night.

Be sure to get the Keller formula Lithiated Buchu at F. W. Jordan's and drug stores everywhere, or write The Keller Laboratory, Mechanicsburg, O. Adv.

HOW TO KEEP YOUR BABY WELL**Cruelty in Children**

From the adult's point of view children often seem cruel when as a matter of fact they are not really cruel at all. To be cruel a child must like to inflict pain, whereas in most cases, he has no such desire or intention.

Your boy may be one of a crowd to make fun of the youngster who appears "sissy". He has no thought of hurting the feelings of the child whom he is teasing; he is rather carried away by the spirit of his crowd and gets pleasure in jeering at a boy who may be different from the rest of his associates. Should the taunted child give way to tears, the others are more annoyed by the girlish weakness displayed than impressed by the sensitiveness for which the tears stand.

They take cruelty to animals. In telling at children will want to know why it is all right to "swat the fly" and all wrong to kill a butterfly; why it is permissible to put a wiggling worm on the end of a fish hook, but inadvisable to step on it; why a grown up may drown a litter of kittens, while a child may not throw pussy down the well. Such inconsistencies need explaining to the child's mind.

For this reason practice kindness yourself; teach your child what the real love of animals and human beings means, and do not forget that in judging his acts you must consider what prompts them rather than the deeds themselves.

A throbbing nervous headache? **MENTHOLATUM** quickly soothes it.

EVERY MAN'S ENEMY

Forest fire is a force which does immediate damage. If uncontrolled there is no way to tell how much damage may be done. It may result in holocaust as in the West or in Canada. But the indirect damage from forest fire is far reaching, of inestimable amount and yet its effects are insidious that few of us place the blame where it belongs. No forest means no water, no water means no agriculture. Then come floods, pestilence and death.

Loss of soil productivity. The death of a number of trees in a stand of any age results in the opening of the canopy and the density is destroyed. This in itself exposes the floor to sun and wind and a more rapid disintegration of humus results.

When there is added to this condition the removal of the litter or humus the soil is so much the more exposed and deterioration of soil qualities takes place rapidly. On the more humid soils, grass, weeds and brush grow up robbing the remaining trees of much nutrient and moisture. On the poorer, or sandy soils sand drifts may be started. On practically all slopes leaching and erosion begin.

The loss of soil productivity is shown in a decreased annual production, a decreased yield at a given age, or by the requirement of a longer rotation age for the trees to reach a specified dimension or to yield a specified volume. In other words a forest on a certain soil is capable of producing a certain amount of material per year, or in 100 years. It is run over by fire once or periodically. How much less is produced? The difference in value of the products from the unburned and burned areas is the amount of loss resulting from forest fires.

Increase in number and damaging power of many injurious kinds of insects and fungi. These attacks follow quickly after fires. However, there may be no indication of such trouble until several years later and the attack appears to be almost instantaneous. The insects find breeding places in foliage, stems, stumps and roots of growth weakened in consequence of being scorched by fire. Fungi enter at scarred bases and at other points where the bark is broken either by expansion or by breaking branches.

Modification of past stands. As noted before there is a modification of growth conditions even after one moderate fire. Less resistant species are killed and the number of species is reduced. Sprouts take the place of seedlings. Whatever seed happens to be exposed or finds lodgement on the area is likely to germinate and become established. Winged seed species especially are likely to come in. The crop after fires varies in different localities. There may be birch, aspen, bird cherry, scrub oak or by chance some valuable species.

Species requiring protection from sun, drought, or frost in their early stages cannot regenerate until some nurse crop is established.

Extra expense and difficulty of reforesting burned areas. The exposure of soil result in a dry condition which limits the young transparent regeneration.

The exposure is severe upon the young transparent seedlings. The grass and weeds which develop complete with the young seedlings for moisture and food. The lack of humus in the soil hinders the growth of the seedlings, which do not become established. On other sites the debris may handicap the planting operation to such an extent that the number of trees planted per man may be reduced over 50 per cent. And last but not least, the debris is likely to be fuel for the next fire and furnish the plant with which to kill the new plantation.

Miscellaneous. We have already mentioned the indirect results on stream flow, erosion and health. There is still such effects as the decrease of labor by reason of the lack of a natural resource, decrease of taxes upon land which ought to be producing a revenue and the consequent rise in taxes on that land, which is producing the scattering of the population of a township or county, the general decrease in land value in such cases; the loss in convenience of wood scarcity, the increased cost of wood products, bearing on such questions of the housing of city dwellers and other economic and welfare problems.

To sum up the whole matter briefly, FOREST FIRES ARE CALAMITIES. They destroy great values without the least compensating profit, and the trail of loss in wages, industry, taxes, revenue, prosperity, sport, health, comfort and even life, leads to every home in the land.

(Next week—"A Forest Fire".)

ROUND KNOB

The robins and blackbirds are back which makes us think spring is coming.

Sunday school at Round Knob was very largely attended on Sunday. Reverend Speace, of Coaldale delivered a very fine sermon after Sunday school.

Mrs. Wade H. Figard visited at the home of Silas Thomas on last Sunday.

Frank Millin, of Mann's Choice, visited at the home of Nettie Thompson from Saturday until Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Stinson visited at the home of James Hinton.

Miss Elizabeth Williams spent the week end at her home in Hopewell.

Ross Hinton of Clayshurg, spent Sunday at the home of his parents.

Mr. and Mrs. James Hinton.

Verna Trout and Robert and Roy Miller spent Sunday at the home of H. W. Corle.

Cleo Ickes returned to Windham after spending the winter with her mother, Mrs. Maggie Adams at the place.

Gladys, Grace and daughter, Yonna of Six Mile Run, visited at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Clark on Sunday.

On Easter Morn--**Step Out in a New Alco Suit
And a Pair of Bostonian Oxfords**

SPRINGTIME! Nature's awakening!
On Easter morning when the mellow chime of church bells blends gayly with the trill of songbirds, scores of men will be "stepping out" in new Alco Suits.

Why? Because Alco Clothes are splendid examples of last minute styles, superb quality and true economy that more than fulfill the expectations of particular men. We have never offered better values to start the season right. WHAT MORE NEED BE SAID?

**A fine selection of Alcos at \$28.50
Other makes \$16.50 to \$25**

Florsheim Shoes at \$8.50 and \$9.00

**Straub's Clothing Store
Bedford, Penna.****MOOREHEADS MARKET**

**FRIDAY & SATURDAY
MARCH 23-24**

**Fresh Dressed Chickens
Western Dressed Beef
Home Dressed Beef
Pork, Veal, Lamb**

Large Salt Mackerel 15c 2 for 25c

Fresh Fillette of Haddock lb ... 30c

Florida Oranges, sweet and juicy

doz. 35c

Sauer Kraut, 2 qts for 25c

Iceberg Lettuce, fresh and crisp,

lb 25c

Fresh Celery 15c 2 for 25c

Grape Fruit, medium size and juicy,

3 for 25c

Fancy Bedford County Apples, good

cookers, pk. 40c

Plate Boil or Brisket, lb 10c

Hamburg, Fresh Ground, lb .. 16c

Chuck Roast Beef, lb 16c

Tender Round Steak, lb 25c

Fresh Pork Shoulder Roast, lb 18c

Fresh Pork Butts, lb 22c

Fresh Sausage (all Pork) lb .. 22c

Smoked Sausage, lb 25c

Fresh Pork Side, 1-2 or whole

piece, lb 20c

Fresh Pork Chops, lb 25c

Breast of Yearling Lamb, lb .. 18c

Shoulder Chops, lb 30c

Shoulder Lamb Roast, lb 25c

Leg Lamb, lb 35c

Breast of Veal, lb 18c

Shoulder Veal Chops lb 30c

Shoulder Veal Chop s.l.b. 30c

Kidney Veal Roast, lb 30c

Fresh Scapple, lb 5c

Fresh Liver Pudding, 2 lbs. for 25c

Breakfast Bacon, whole or half

piece, lb 25c

Fresh Smoked Hams, whole or half,

lb 25c

FARMERS' PAGE

Another Negro Exodus to the North

The sun is warm in Dixie these days, and a meal of hog and hominy is as popular as ever in the South, yet the negro population is said to be migrating northward in such large number as to threaten to handicap the effort to raise a large cotton crop. This is the first indication of such a movement since the similar one during the war, when high wages in factories attracted Southern labor to industrial centers, reports the New York Journal of Commerce, altho the present exodus from the South is not as widespread as the former one. A Memphis correspondent of the New York Evening Post, however, says the Memphis Cotton Exchange has asked Congress to amend the immigration laws so that the more laborers may be brought from Europe to cotton growing sections of the South. "The most significant phase of the present negro movement," in the opinion of Secretary of Labor Davis, who tells us of the migration, "is that it is going on even in the coldest months of the year. For it is well known that the negro prefers the sunny Southland in winter."

Good wages in the reviving industrial plants of the North is one of the reasons for the migration, just as in 1917 and 1918, reports the Washington correspondent of the New York News Record, a textile daily. Labor agencies from certain sections promise good wages and furnish transportation. But Lester A. Walton, a well-known negro editor now on the staff of the New York World, writes after a tour of the South that "a revolt against unfair practices by white farm owners, who let out their property on shares, is one of the chief contributing causes to the present migration." There are fourteen causes in all, we are told, as follows:

"Failure to secure a square deal in the courts.

"Unjust treatment.

"Taxation without representation.

"Denial of the right to vote through the subterfuge of the white primary.

"No racial representation in the legislative halls of the State and Nation.

"Inadequate school facilities in the rural districts.

"Inequality of pay of negro teachers doing the same work as white teachers.

"Poor crops and unjust division of the crops on the tenant plan.

"Farming out of convicts to take the place of free laborers.

"Lynching and burning of men and women on the slightest pretext, with no immediate relief in sight.

"Pernicious activity of night riders who terrorize negro communities.

"A longing for free air.

"Relatives who have gone before writing South about real freedom in the North.

"The offer of living wages made by labor agents from the North.

"So fired are many negroes with an overwhelming desire to leave the South that get on a train for the North with less than a dollar in their pockets after having bought a through ticket.

It is conservatively estimated that over 50,000 negroes have left the Southern States for the North, West and Middle West within the past ninety days and they are leaving on every train. From the Mississippi and Arkansas deltas fully 15,000 have gone. Georgia comes next with 12,000. South Carolina, Texas and Alabama each furnish an imposing quota in order named.

In Georgia the boll weevil played havoc with the cotton crop last year. It was the insect's first visit to the State. Discouraged over the failure of cotton and unable to make more than 60 cents a day as a farm hand, negroes are migrating to centers to increase their earning capacities.

Whether the exodus will gain impetus or soon give evidence of having spent its force no one can foretell. The situation is puzzling, giving farmers, business and professional men grave concern. Farm-owners in many sections face disastrous financial losses in the immediate future, for acres have been left untilled and crops are yet to be planted.

Inability to earn a decent livelihood, coupled with the reaction after years of pent-up resentment and dissatisfaction over unfair treatment are the potent reasons for shaking the dust of the Southland.

While most Northern editors hail the northward migration of the negro as a sign of an industrial boom, the Chicago Journal fears they will bring with them the "negro problem." Says this paper:

"Negroes who come north leave the field for the factory, the farm for industrial centers. Wherever they go the race problem has followed them, until already it is found in every industrial community. Three cities of Illinois already have had race riots within the last few years, and the terrible vice conditions uncovered in Chicago are a direct incentive to another such outbreak. To this already tense and difficult situation add a mass of colored laborers from the South, ignorant of Northern customs or city life, and incline to be expansive on getting away from old-time restraints, and what is the probable result?"

"Chicago must clean house. While such vice conditions as the Grand Jury has uncovered the tolerated,

the city faces one of the gravest dangers of its history. Any spark may start a conflagration, even now and every fresh addition to the col-

ored colony adds to the peril. If not for decency's sake or law's sake, then for safety's sake start the clean up."

"High wages and war drew the negroes of the South to the industrial centers of the North and West and also from farms to the industrial cities of the South. Since then some of them have returned to the South; but because of the business depression and hard times following the drop in cotton prices, they have been going to the industrial centers again looking for work at higher wages and shorter hours. They are not leaving the South because they are dissatisfied with their treatment or through reported intimidation and persecution reputed to come from the Ku Klux Klan, but because they were unable to get work and are migrating, as people have done through the ages, to a land they believe to be one of plenty with opportunity for work at high wages and short hours."

"Many of the negroes have only been able to make a scanty living in the past two years, barely getting enough to eat, especially when the forced deflation beat down farm

prices and practically ruined the cotton growers of the South as well as farmers elsewhere, and the thousands of negro 'croppers' who at the close of a year's work found them

themselves in debt with nothing on which to start a new crop the following spring. The cotton prices have been an old country like Europe. But we

higher this year, the negroes have not been able to lift their load of natural conditions worse and to debt as well as the Southern white farmer. Thousands of negroes under

these circumstances have been a that American farmers will lose drain on the Southern white people, their land titles. Over 40 per cent have lost them already. And that especially in the heavily infested boll weevil sections, because they the next generation will fight the slow, hard fight Europe has been

bought in most cases on borrowed money and furnished to these civilized tenant laws and the return tenants by the Southern white land owners. That is why many Southern

people believe that it is the best thing that could happen to the great South for these negroes, who have been living on the white population with political power whether that

to seek employment elsewhere until the boll weevil problem has been solved.

"Broadly viewed this migration to the North and West will in the end prove a blessing to the South, It is making the South more and more a white man's country, and it is giving to other States a new realization of the South's great problem in handling the negro question. All

sections will in this way have to meet and solve exactly the same problem, which is no longer an exclusive Southern problem."

Negroes have been leaving Southern States for several decades and the present migration is nothing new maintains Mr. Clark. Moreover there never was the large number of negroes to go outside of the South during the war migration as was supposed. At one time it was said that a quarter of a million negroes had left the South and located in Chicago, yet the census of 1920 shows that in the whole State of Illinois there were only 182,274 negroes."

There Is Hope

Our article "Looking Ahead Fifteen Years in Farming" has drawn considerable comment from farmers. The only writer to disagree with it however in any way was one who held it worthless to think of the next 15 years because the world was going to end within five years.

In fact it is not easy to see a way around the conclusion of this article or we would not have published it. It is no more pleasant for Jeremiah to prophesy the destruction of Jerusalem than for the king to hear it. We would much rather forecast better times for every one than a general low and declining level of farm prices, for the next 15 years.

Whether the exodus will gain impetus or soon give evidence of having spent its force no one can foretell. The situation is puzzling, giving farmers, business and professional men grave concern. Farm-owners in many sections face disastrous financial losses in the immediate future, for acres have been left untilled and crops are yet to be planted.

Inability to earn a decent livelihood, coupled with the reaction after years of pent-up resentment and dissatisfaction over unfair treatment are the potent reasons for shaking the dust of the Southland.

While most Northern editors hail the northward migration of the negro as a sign of an industrial boom, the Chicago Journal fears they will bring with them the "negro problem." Says this paper:

"Negroes who come north leave the field for the factory, the farm for industrial centers. Wherever they go the race problem has followed them, until already it is found in every industrial community. Three cities of Illinois already have had race riots within the last few years, and the terrible vice conditions uncovered in Chicago are a direct incentive to another such outbreak. To this already tense and difficult situation add a mass of colored laborers from the South, ignorant of Northern customs or city life, and incline to be expansive on getting away from old-time restraints, and what is the probable result?"

"Chicago must clean house. While such vice conditions as the Grand

Jury has uncovered the tolerated,

the city faces one of the gravest dangers of its history. Any spark may start a conflagration, even now and every fresh addition to the col-

Land And Politics

A Southern Minnesota farmer who called on us last week mentioned something worth mentioning again. He said that as a young man he worked on a large farm in Germany. The manager of the farm was always able to plan several years ahead and to get cheap loans because the prices of the products sold did not vary five per cent a year. Such stability of farm prices used to hold good for most of the countries of Europe up until the time of the World war. The outstanding farm problem of Europe since 1800 has been that of acquiring land to work rather than marketing problems. The ruling class had in previous history parceled out the farm land among themselves and the actual farmers either worked as hired hands or paid rent to the landlord for peasant holdings.

The less farm products fluctuate in prices the more farming becomes

a business in which industry, integrity and intelligence can win proper rewards. Here in America farm

farmers have been able to acquire land titles, but they are rapidly losing

them under the terrible market fluctuations we experience, unfair taxation and business robberies. Instead of being alive to the menace, more than half the farmers of Amer-

ica have been dead to everything of importance.

Fluctuations are naturally great in a new country like ours than in an old country like Europe. But we

can do much to halt those who make

debt as well as the Southern white

farmer. Thousands of negroes under

these circumstances have been a that American farmers will lose

drain on the Southern white people, their land titles. Over 40 per cent have lost them already. And that

especially in the heavily infested boll weevil sections, because they

the next generation will fight the slow, hard fight Europe has been

bought in most cases on borrowed money and furnished to these

civilized tenant laws and the return

tenants by the Southern white land

owners. That is why many Southern

people believe that it is the best

thing that could happen to the great

South for these negroes, who have

been living on the white population

with political power whether that

power is acquired by military force

or the ballot.

American farmers have been los-

ing their land and their prosperity

because they have not had gumption

enough to hold on to political power.

In turning that over to lawyers,

bankers, railroad and trust politi-

cians they also turned over land

titles and prosperity. This point is

as certain as death and taxes.

Pennsylvania Superior Apples

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture has divulged an incident that occurred at the annual State

Farm Product Show at Harrisburg in January which attests to the su-

perior quality of Pennsylvania

apples. The judges of the apple ex-

hibits, all men prominently connect-

ed with the fruit industry, has plac-

ed before them a box of Stayman

Winesaps. Some of the fruit was

rather highly colored and aroused

the judges' suspicion. They opened

several of the apples and tasted

them, and they were found to be

lacking in flavor and of inferior

texture. The judges accused the ex-

hibitor of having attempted to palm

off fruit from the Northwest as

having been grown in Pennsylvania

and he admitted it, saying he

thought the Northwestern apples

were as good as those raised here

and the judges would not be able to

detect any difference. That the

superiority of the Pennsylvania fruit

was so evident as to make the decept-

ive impossible is an excellent argu-

ment for the extension of apple cul-

ture in the Keystone State.

The market for Washington and

Oregon apples is excellent because

of advertising and because the

advertisers are more numerous

than the exhibitors.

Manuscript by W. H. Dickey

Editor, The Pennsylvania Farmer

Philadelphia, Pa.

Editorial by W. H. Dickey

Editor, The Pennsylvania Farmer

Philadelphia, Pa.

Editorial by W. H. Dickey

Editor, The Pennsylvania Farmer

Philadelphia, Pa.

Editorial by W. H. Dickey

Editor, The Pennsylvania Farmer

Philadelphia, Pa.

Editorial by W. H. Dickey

Editor, The Pennsylvania Farmer

Philadelphia, Pa.

Editorial by W. H. Dickey

Editor, The Pennsylvania Farmer

Philadelphia, Pa.

Editorial by W. H. Dickey

Editor, The Pennsylvania Farmer

Philadelphia, Pa.

Editorial by W. H. Dickey

Editor, The Pennsylvania Farmer



The Joy of Living

by Sidney Gowing

COPYRIGHT, 1922, BY SIDNEY GOWING

(Continued from Last Week)
ting her fall on her side with the headlight still glowing. The other cycle lay prostrate; a small heap was huddled beside it on the grass.

The taller man, the driver, was just staggering to his feet when Billy ran at him. The cyclist whipped out a repeating pistol.

A gun, at night, and in the hands of a shaken man, is much less certain than a fist with six feet of activity behind it. Billy's left dashed the pistol hand aside, the bullet spat impotently into the air, and his right came with a terrible upper-cut beneath the man's chin, lifting him off his feet to fall inert.

As he came down, something skipped and rolled away from him along the grass, in the ray of the Sphinx's headlight. With the swift instinct for lost, Billy bounded upon it—a sumptuous rocking little case of leather, with a clasp. Billy thrust it in his pocket and turned to the fallen man, who lay with closed eyes and his head moving faintly from side to side.

"Mighty slow with a gun," said Billy, stooping over him. "I'm going over you for the rest of the goods, Bud."

A moan from the other malefactor, lying by the fallen cycle, interrupted him. So pathetic and treble a moan was it that Billy started and jerked himself upright, staring.

"Lordy!" he gasped, with remorse and concern. "It's a woman!"

The discovery was disconcerting enough. But a thought shot through his brain that nearly paralyzed Billy. What woman was it?

He hurried to her side. She had already raised herself on one hand and seemed trying feebly to get up. Billy stooped over her.

"Much hurt?" he stammered. "Here—"

At that moment the fallen driver recovered and stirred. Billy turned his head toward him, with a quick instinct—the danger lay closer at hand.

The woman's hand was grasping a stone, and, as Billy turned, she brought her arm round with a sweep, swift as a striking snake. The chunk



He Fell as an Ox Falls.

of rock crashed full on the side of Billy's head. He fell as an ox falls, and lay still.

The woman staggered to her feet and ran to her prostrate companion. "He's got his!" she panted. "You hurt, Juke?"

She helped the man to rise. He stood dazedly for a moment; the spinal jar from a knock-out under the point of the chin is terrific, but evanescent.

"Look lively an' beat it!" gasped the woman, hauling the motorcycle upright with surprising ease. "See if the butch'll run—we'll have the cops here next!"

"Got to settle with him!" said the man thickly, glancing at the prostrate Billy.

"He's all in I tell you. Get her going!"

The man wrenched the motorcycle round, and started at the feed and controls with nervous fingers. While he did so the woman snatched up another stone, and, running to the Sphinx, hammered on the engine and the "fevers." She had dealt three or four lusty strokes when the other motorcycle came spitting and whooping past her. The woman ran to it and swung herself up deftly behind.

"Let her out. We'll clear yet!"

The motorcycle, coughing and missing fire badly, trundled back down the lane the way it had come. Jack the Climber leaned to the handle-bars. Calamity Kate, her arms tight round him, settled herself on the pillion. Together they whirred away into the darkness.

CHAPTER XI

Confession.

It was very dark and very quiet at the lane's end when Billy at last stirred, and, after an interval of slowly returning consciousness, managed to raise himself dizzily to a sitting position.

He pressed his hands to the sides of his head and remained for awhile motionless, conscious of a damp warmth under his left palm. His eyes dwelt on a white, chalky stone, as big as a doubled fist, that lay on the grass beside him. Events began to reconnect themselves in a brain that still buzzed faintly.

"A granite skull," murmured Billy not without a touch of pride, "isn't altogether a disadvantage in an argument."

He looked about him thoughtfully. Not far away something gleamed in a rut—a small, repeating pistol. His late opponents had evidently left in too much of a hurry to take an inventory of their effects.

"She must have dropped that when the machine crashed," thought Billy. "She loosed it at me when I was riding up. Lucky for me she hadn't it just now. Some girl!"

He heaved himself to his feet unsteadily, made for a ditch where there was a glitter of water, and bathed the tender side of his head. The water revived him; save for a cut under his hair, no serious damage was done, though the blow might easily have cracked a weaker skull.

"I don't see that I shine much, over this job," said Billy despondently; "they sure handed it to me. Got right under my guard. Never thought of a woman sharing in a hold-up; an' yet I guess it's been done before."

He picked up the pistol, was about to pocket it, but altered his mind and flung it in the ditch. The other automatic was nowhere to be seen. Billy walked towards the Sphinx, the head-lamp of which was now in darkness. His hand swung against a large lump projecting from the side of his coat. He halted and dragged out the leather case. Billy had forgotten its existence.

"Why, he's something saved from the wreck," he exclaimed. "They couldn't have seen me get it!"

He dropped on one knee, opened the case, and switched the little electric torch over it.

Billy gave a stifled gasp. On a bed of cream silk velvet reposed a necklace of amethysts, ending in a loop of nine superb emeralds that shone with changing green fires under the torch's glow. Billy was not an expert in gems, but he guessed that these were such as a prince might be proud to own.

"This is the darnedest game I ever was up against," he said dazedly, returning the case carefully to his pocket.

He made a rapid examination of the Sphinx, and at once became aware of Calamity Kate's handiwork. In spite of the best intentions, however, that enterprising lady had overestimated the vulnerability both of Billy's skull and his motorcycle. She had done some damage, but had missed the more vital parts of the Sphinx. After ten minutes' work Billy's capable hands restored the machine to fair running order, and he rode away down the lane. Both lamps were out of action.

Any further pursuit of the thieves he put aside as a useless proposition. He had a vague idea that they had gone hours ago; in fact, however, he had not been unconscious more than a few minutes.

"There's only one thing to do," said Billy. "It was like this, Billy."

She plunged into the tale, and went through it from beginning to end—leaving out nothing. It took some time. She could hardly see Billy in the gloom. He made no comments; he was so silent that sometimes she wondered if he was there. Billy was, for a time, too flabbergasted to speak.

At the finish, she heard a stifled grunting noise, a sense of something shaking. It seemed to touch a spring in Aimee. She bowed her head on her knees and laughed till her cheeks were wet.

"Haven't I torn it?" she moaned. "And I downed Cousin Alexander—and the butler's got yards of my skirt!"

Billy wiped his eyes with his sleeves. "An' you can laugh," he said, with intense delight, "after all that! Gee, but you're the stuff! Sand right

the road—a dark figure, with a peculiar moving gleam of whiteness about it. He stopped the Sphinx immediately and thrust out his feet to steady himself.

The dark figure checked in its stride, hesitated, and seemed about to bolt back again.

"Partner!" cried Billy in amazement. "Is that you?"

The reply was a wild gasp. Aimee, breathless, muddly, with an appreciable breadth of white cambric showing at the base of her skirt, rushed up to him and seized his arm.

"Billy! Oh, I'm so glad—I'm so glad!" she panted. "Billy, I—I'm in an awful mess! The absolute limit!"

"How? Why?"

"I was in a house—and it was burgled"—gulped Aimee, struggling for breath "they thought it was me and I scooted—they're chasing me."

It was not a vividly lucid explanation. But Billy's intelligence department connected with it at once; it supplied the missing factors. Before he could answer, a pair of lights flashed into view far down the road, approaching at speed.

"Car!" exclaimed Aimee, and with a note of panic—"Billy, suppose it's police? If so, they'll be looking for me!" She made a dash for the pillar of the Sphinx. "Get me out of this, Billy—start her quick!"

"Not on your life!" said Billy swiftly. "That's the last thing on earth for you now. Come with me."

He ran back fifty yards along the road to a field gate. In a few moments he had it open, thrust the hedge, and dragged Aimee with him into the ditch. They had hardly gained that cover when the car swept by with a roar, showing a glimpse of police helmets scudding past the low rampart of thorn fence. The majesty of law and order, sweeping inexorably through the night. A rattle, a hoar, and it was gone.

In the ditch there was painful silence. Billy mechanically felt his bulging pocket, glanced for a moment at the Sphinx, and then stared blankly at Aimee.

"Close call, partner," he observed. "I thought it must be they," said Aimee breathlessly. "I wonder they haven't called out the military as well. All the countryside seems to be chasing me! Billy!" she said, with a suspicious tremble in her voice, "you'll help me, won't you? I'll tell you about it. I—I've kept it from you, but I won't any longer. I—"

Billy laid a hand on her arm.

"Amy," he said quietly, "just repeat this piece to yourself. Say: 'I'm safe, my partner's lookin' after me.' Got that? I'll see you through; you've nothin' to worry for at all. But we can't talk here. We've got to beat it."

He picked up the Sphinx.

"Follow close after me, an' keep quiet."

He wheeled the machine along the field path at a run, passed through another gate, crossed a stretch of heathery common-land, and made for a small copse at the foot of the slope. Aimee trotted behind silently, with an old sense of relief and security. Billy would see it through. He had said so. He halted by the copse, and looked round to make sure of his bearings.

"It ought to be close handy here," he said. "Yes—I've got it."

He pushed on to a small bosky dell which led into a series of old crags, masked with brambles. Aimee wondered how he could find his way so confidently in the dark; she had not the remotest idea where she was.

"Wait here a minute. I'll come back for you," said Billy.

He wheeled the Sphinx away along a scarcely visible path, and presently returned without it.

"I was fooling around here on an off day, first time I came to Stanhoe," he said, "an' I lit on something that's goin' to be mighty useful. The old Sphinx has got to disappear for a bit, an' you'll soon understand why. Follow behind; there's only room for one at a time."

He led the way through the brambles and, pressing ahead, turned on the light of his pocket torch cautiously. Aimee, close at his heels, presently found herself in the entrance of a sandy cave with a very small mouth, screened by rough creeper and brush.

"There's several of these around here," said Billy, "but this is one you don't find unless you hunt for it with a sounding pole. It's a heap quieter spot than the high roads tonight. Suppose we sit down."

They seated themselves on the powdered crag in the cave's mouth.

"It's time to show down our hands, partner," said Billy. "Do you mind putting me wise? Don't leave anything out. I want the facts."

Aimee was silent some moments. She found it difficult to begin.

"There's only one thing to do," said Billy.

"It was like this, Billy."

She plunged into the tale, and went through it from beginning to end—leaving out nothing. It took some time. She could hardly see Billy in the gloom. He made no comments; he was so silent that sometimes she wondered if he was there. Billy was, for a time, too flabbergasted to speak.

At the finish, she heard a stifled grunting noise, a sense of something shaking. It seemed to touch a spring in Aimee. She bowed her head on her knees and laughed till her cheeks were wet.

"It was like this, Billy."

She plunged into the tale, and went through it from beginning to end—leaving out nothing. It took some time. She could hardly see Billy in the gloom. He made no comments; he was so silent that sometimes she wondered if he was there. Billy was, for a time, too flabbergasted to speak.

At the finish, she heard a stifled grunting noise, a sense of something shaking. It seemed to touch a spring in Aimee. She bowed her head on her knees and laughed till her cheeks were wet.

"It was like this, Billy."

She plunged into the tale, and went through it from beginning to end—leaving out nothing. It took some time. She could hardly see Billy in the gloom. He made no comments; he was so silent that sometimes she wondered if he was there. Billy was, for a time, too flabbergasted to speak.

At the finish, she heard a stifled grunting noise, a sense of something shaking. It seemed to touch a spring in Aimee. She bowed her head on her knees and laughed till her cheeks were wet.

"It was like this, Billy."

She plunged into the tale, and went through it from beginning to end—leaving out nothing. It took some time. She could hardly see Billy in the gloom. He made no comments; he was so silent that sometimes she wondered if he was there. Billy was, for a time, too flabbergasted to speak.

At the finish, she heard a stifled grunting noise, a sense of something shaking. It seemed to touch a spring in Aimee. She bowed her head on her knees and laughed till her cheeks were wet.

"It was like this, Billy."

She plunged into the tale, and went through it from beginning to end—leaving out nothing. It took some time. She could hardly see Billy in the gloom. He made no comments; he was so silent that sometimes she wondered if he was there. Billy was, for a time, too flabbergasted to speak.

At the finish, she heard a stifled grunting noise, a sense of something shaking. It seemed to touch a spring in Aimee. She bowed her head on her knees and laughed till her cheeks were wet.

"It was like this, Billy."

She plunged into the tale, and went through it from beginning to end—leaving out nothing. It took some time. She could hardly see Billy in the gloom. He made no comments; he was so silent that sometimes she wondered if he was there. Billy was, for a time, too flabbergasted to speak.

At the finish, she heard a stifled grunting noise, a sense of something shaking. It seemed to touch a spring in Aimee. She bowed her head on her knees and laughed till her cheeks were wet.

"It was like this, Billy."

She plunged into the tale, and went through it from beginning to end—leaving out nothing. It took some time. She could hardly see Billy in the gloom. He made no comments; he was so silent that sometimes she wondered if he was there. Billy was, for a time, too flabbergasted to speak.

At the finish, she heard a stifled grunting noise, a sense of something shaking. It seemed to touch a spring in Aimee. She bowed her head on her knees and laughed till her cheeks were wet.

"It was like this, Billy."

She plunged into the tale, and went through it from beginning to end—leaving out nothing. It took some time. She could hardly see Billy in the gloom. He made no comments; he was so silent that sometimes she wondered if he was there. Billy was, for a time, too flabbergasted to speak.

At the finish, she heard a stifled grunting noise, a sense of something shaking. It seemed to touch a spring in Aimee. She bowed her head on her knees and laughed till her cheeks were wet.

"It was like this, Billy."

She plunged into the tale, and went through it from beginning to end—leaving out nothing. It took some time. She could hardly see Billy in the gloom. He made no comments; he was so silent that sometimes she wondered if he was there. Billy was, for a time, too flabbergasted to speak.

At the finish, she heard a stifled grunting noise, a sense of something shaking. It seemed to touch a spring in Aimee. She bowed her head on her knees and laughed till her cheeks were wet.

"It was like this, Billy."

She plunged into the tale, and went through it from beginning to end—leaving out nothing. It took some time. She could hardly see Billy in the gloom. He made no comments; he was so silent that sometimes she wondered if he was there. Billy was, for a time, too flabbergasted to speak.

At the finish, she heard a stifled grunting noise, a sense of something shaking. It seemed to touch a spring in Aimee. She bowed her head on her knees and laughed till her cheeks were wet.

"It was like this, Billy."

She plunged into the tale, and went through it from beginning to end—leaving out nothing. It took some time. She could hardly see Billy in the gloom. He made no comments; he was so silent that sometimes she wondered if he was there. Billy was, for a time, too flabbergasted to speak.

At the finish, she heard a stifled grunting noise, a sense of something shaking. It seemed to touch a spring in Aimee. She bowed her head on her knees and laughed till her cheeks were wet.

Sheriff's Sales

By virtue of writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in Bedford Borough, County of Bedford and State of Pennsylvania on Saturday the 14th day of April, 1923 the following property, viz:

All of the defendant's right, title and interest of, in and to the following described tract of land situated lying and being in Kimmell township, Bedford County, Pa., bounded on the North by lands of Miles Hoestine, on the East by Frank Colebaugh, on the South by Ben Pickles, on West by David Finnegan, containing 95 acres, more or less, 65 acres cleared, with large frame apple orchard and having thereon erected a frame dwelling house 20x26 ft, and 26 ft frame barn 20x30 ft, and necessary outbuildings.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of George W. Ritchey, defendant.

All of the defendant's right, title and interest of, in and to the following described tract of land situated lying and being in Monroe Township, Bedford County, Pa., adjoining lands of Walter Mountain, F. R. Garlick, Mrs. B. F. Koontz, George Gilbert and Price Bros., containing 140 acres, more or less. All kinds of fruit and running water, having thereon erected a frame dwelling house, frame barn and necessary outbuildings.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Rolla A. Rohm, defendant.

All of the defendant's right, title and interest of, in and to the following described tract of land situated lying and being in Londonderry Township, Bedford County, Pa., bounded on the North by lands of Bowen, on the East by Russell Mowry, on the South by Ed Sutton, on the West by a Pittsburgh Gun Company, containing 800 acres, more or less, in timber, having thereon erected a small frame house, small barn and necessary outbuildings.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of George K. Paige, defendant.

All of the defendant's right, title and interest of, in and to the following described tract of land situated lying and being in Southampton Township, Bedford County, Pa., adjoining lands of George James, Upton James, Joseph Bennett's heirs, John E. Roberts and Polish Mountains, containing 194 acres and 11 perches, more or less, having thereon erected a frame dwelling house, frame barn and necessary outbuildings.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of A. B. O'Neal and Mary H. O'Neal, defendants.

By virtue of sundry writ of fieri facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in Bedford Borough, County of Bedford and State of Pennsylvania on Saturday, April 14, 1923 the following personal property, size:

All the defendant's right, title and interest in all those three certain tracts, pieces or parcels of land, more particularly described as follows:

No 1 A lot of ground in the Borough of Bedford, fronting 60 feet on South Juliana Street and extending back of the same width 240 ft. to a 20 foot alley, bounded on the North by property of F. E. Colvin, Ssg., on the West by Juliana Street, having thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house with stable and outbuildings.

No 2 A tract of land situated lying and being in South Woodbury Township, Bedford County, Pa., adjoining lands of A. K. Replique, H. Guyer, et al., containing 30 acres, more or less, having thereon erected a frame dwelling house, barn and outbuildings.

No 3 A tract of land in South Woodbury Township, aforesaid, adjoining Tract No. 2, Josiah Clapper H. S. Guyer, et al., containing 30 acres, more or less.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of A. S. Cayer, defendant.

Terms:—The price for which the property is sold must be paid at the time of sale, or such other arrangements made as will be approved, otherwise the property will immediately be put up and sold at the risk and at the expense of the person to whom it was first sold, who in case of deficiency at such resale, shall make good at the same, and in no instance will the deed be acknowledged unless the money is actually paid to the Sheriff. Purchasers who are lien creditors must secure a certified list of liens for the Sheriff in order to apply the amount of bids thereof on the liens.

Sale to commence at one o'clock P. M. of said day

J. M. FINK,
Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, March 23, 1923.

Mar. 23 Apr. 13.

ARE YOU KNOWN?

Naturally a bank extends credit first to those whom it knows well and favorably.

A man owes it to himself to establish acquaintance and a good name with his home bank.

Though your deposits be small, if they are regular and if your business methods are prompt and clean, your record will prove a big help to you in getting aid as needed.

Hartley Banking Co.
BEDFORD, PA.

51 YEARS IN BUSINESS 51

The More Spots the More Meats. The number of spots burned on a Chinese monk's head shows how much he has elected to endure, says a recent writer on the subject of China. They receive as severe an initiation as they desire, and get therefrom certain privileges. If a monk has three spots he can get three meals free at any monastery in China; six spots entitles him to six meals; nine spots to three days' board, and the maximum of twelve, a month's care.

ECZEMA
Is quickly healed by
SANA-CUTIS
Sold by Druggists
For Free Sample address
SANTA-CUTIS CO., Sedalia, Mo.

The More Spots the More Meats.

The number of spots burned on a Chinese monk's head shows how much he has elected to endure, says a recent writer on the subject of China. They receive as severe an initiation as they desire, and get therefrom certain privileges. If a monk has three spots he can get three meals free at any monastery in China; six spots entitles him to six meals; nine spots to three days' board, and the maximum of twelve, a month's care.

The More Spots the More Meats.

The number of spots burned on a Chinese monk's head shows how much he has elected to endure, says a recent writer on the subject of China. They receive as severe an initiation as they desire, and get therefrom certain privileges. If a monk has three spots he can get three meals free at any mon-

astery in China; six spots entitles him to six meals; nine spots to three days'

board, and the maximum of twelve, a month's care.

The More Spots the More Meats.

The number of spots burned on a Chinese monk's head shows how much he has elected to endure, says a recent writer on the subject of China. They receive as severe an initiation as they desire, and get therefrom certain privileges. If a monk has three spots he can get three meals free at any mon-

astery in China; six spots entitles him to six meals; nine spots to three days'

board, and the maximum of twelve, a month's care.

The More Spots the More Meats.

The number of spots burned on a Chinese monk's head shows how much he has elected to endure, says a recent writer on the subject of China. They receive as severe an initiation as they desire, and get therefrom certain privileges. If a monk has three spots he can get three meals free at any mon-

astery in China; six spots entitles him to six meals; nine spots to three days'

board, and the maximum of twelve, a month's care.

The More Spots the More Meats.

The number of spots burned on a Chinese monk's head shows how much he has elected to endure, says a recent writer on the subject of China. They receive as severe an initiation as they desire, and get therefrom certain privileges. If a monk has three spots he can get three meals free at any mon-

astery in China; six spots entitles him to six meals; nine spots to three days'

board, and the maximum of twelve, a month's care.

The More Spots the More Meats.

The number of spots burned on a Chinese monk's head shows how much he has elected to endure, says a recent writer on the subject of China. They receive as severe an initiation as they desire, and get therefrom certain privileges. If a monk has three spots he can get three meals free at any mon-

astery in China; six spots entitles him to six meals; nine spots to three days'

board, and the maximum of twelve, a month's care.

The More Spots the More Meats.

The number of spots burned on a Chinese monk's head shows how much he has elected to endure, says a recent writer on the subject of China. They receive as severe an initiation as they desire, and get therefrom certain privileges. If a monk has three spots he can get three meals free at any mon-

astery in China; six spots entitles him to six meals; nine spots to three days'

board, and the maximum of twelve, a month's care.

The More Spots the More Meats.

The number of spots burned on a Chinese monk's head shows how much he has elected to endure, says a recent writer on the subject of China. They receive as severe an initiation as they desire, and get therefrom certain privileges. If a monk has three spots he can get three meals free at any mon-

astery in China; six spots entitles him to six meals; nine spots to three days'

board, and the maximum of twelve, a month's care.

The More Spots the More Meats.

The number of spots burned on a Chinese monk's head shows how much he has elected to endure, says a recent writer on the subject of China. They receive as severe an initiation as they desire, and get therefrom certain privileges. If a monk has three spots he can get three meals free at any mon-

astery in China; six spots entitles him to six meals; nine spots to three days'

board, and the maximum of twelve, a month's care.

The More Spots the More Meats.

The number of spots burned on a Chinese monk's head shows how much he has elected to endure, says a recent writer on the subject of China. They receive as severe an initiation as they desire, and get therefrom certain privileges. If a monk has three spots he can get three meals free at any mon-

astery in China; six spots entitles him to six meals; nine spots to three days'

board, and the maximum of twelve, a month's care.

The More Spots the More Meats.

The number of spots burned on a Chinese monk's head shows how much he has elected to endure, says a recent writer on the subject of China. They receive as severe an initiation as they desire, and get therefrom certain privileges. If a monk has three spots he can get three meals free at any mon-

astery in China; six spots entitles him to six meals; nine spots to three days'

board, and the maximum of twelve, a month's care.

The More Spots the More Meats.

The number of spots burned on a Chinese monk's head shows how much he has elected to endure, says a recent writer on the subject of China. They receive as severe an initiation as they desire, and get therefrom certain privileges. If a monk has three spots he can get three meals free at any mon-

astery in China; six spots entitles him to six meals; nine spots to three days'

board, and the maximum of twelve, a month's care.

The More Spots the More Meats.

The number of spots burned on a Chinese monk's head shows how much he has elected to endure, says a recent writer on the subject of China. They receive as severe an initiation as they desire, and get therefrom certain privileges. If a monk has three spots he can get three meals free at any mon-

astery in China; six spots entitles him to six meals; nine spots to three days'

board, and the maximum of twelve, a month's care.

The More Spots the More Meats.

The number of spots burned on a Chinese monk's head shows how much he has elected to endure, says a recent writer on the subject of China. They receive as severe an initiation as they desire, and get therefrom certain privileges. If a monk has three spots he can get three meals free at any mon-

astery in China; six spots entitles him to six meals; nine spots to three days'

board, and the maximum of twelve, a month's care.

The More Spots the More Meats.

The number of spots burned on a Chinese monk's head shows how much he has elected to endure, says a recent writer on the subject of China. They receive as severe an initiation as they desire, and get therefrom certain privileges. If a monk has three spots he can get three meals free at any mon-

astery in China; six spots entitles him to six meals; nine spots to three days'

board, and the maximum of twelve, a month's care.

The More Spots the More Meats.

The number of spots burned on a Chinese monk's head shows how much he has elected to endure, says a recent writer on the subject of China. They receive as severe an initiation as they desire, and get therefrom certain privileges. If a monk has three spots he can get three meals free at any mon-

astery in China; six spots entitles him to six meals; nine spots to three days'

board, and the maximum of twelve, a month's care.

The More Spots the More Meats.

The number of spots burned on a Chinese monk's head shows how much he has elected to endure, says a recent writer on the subject of China. They receive as severe an initiation as they desire, and get therefrom certain privileges. If a monk has three spots he can get three meals free at any mon-

astery in China; six spots entitles him to six meals; nine spots to three days'

board, and the maximum of twelve, a month's care.

The More Spots the More Meats.

The number of spots burned on a Chinese monk's head shows how much he has elected to endure, says a recent writer on the subject of China. They receive as severe an initiation as they desire, and get therefrom certain privileges. If a monk has three spots he can get three meals free at any mon-

astery in China; six spots entitles him to six meals; nine spots to three days'

board, and the maximum of twelve, a month's care.

The More Spots the More Meats.

The number of spots burned on a Chinese monk's head shows how much he has elected to endure, says a recent writer on the subject of China. They receive as severe an initiation as they desire, and get therefrom certain privileges. If a monk has three spots he can get three meals free at any mon-

astery in China; six spots entitles him to six meals; nine spots to three days'

board, and the maximum of twelve, a month's care.

The More Spots the More Meats.

The number of spots burned on a Chinese monk's head shows how much he has elected to endure, says a recent writer on the subject of China. They receive as severe an initiation as they desire, and get therefrom certain privileges. If a monk has three spots he can get three meals free at any mon-

astery in China; six spots entitles him to six meals; nine spots to three days'

board, and the maximum of twelve, a month's care.

The More Spots the More Meats.

The number of spots burned on a Chinese monk's head shows how much he has elected to endure, says a recent writer on the subject of China. They receive as severe an initiation as they desire, and get therefrom certain privileges. If a monk has three spots he can get three meals free at any mon-

astery in China; six spots entitles him to six meals; nine spots to three days'

board, and the maximum of twelve, a month's care.

The More Spots the More Meats.

The number of spots burned on a Chinese monk's head shows how much he has elected to endure, says a recent writer on the subject of China. They receive as severe an initiation as they desire, and get therefrom certain privileges. If a monk has three spots he can get three meals free at any mon-

astery in China; six spots entitles him to six meals; nine spots to three days'

board, and the maximum of twelve, a month's care.

The More Spots the More Meats.

The number of spots burned on a Chinese monk's head shows how much he has elected to endure, says a recent writer on the subject of China. They receive as severe an initiation as they desire, and get therefrom certain privileges. If a monk has three spots he can get three meals free at any mon-

astery in China; six spots entitles him to six meals; nine spots to three days'

board, and the maximum of twelve, a